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APPENDIX

TO THE

ETON

LATIN GRAMMAR:

CONSISTING OF

**EXPLANATORY NOTES, and other USEFUL
ADDITIONS to that valuable Work.**

Compiled for the Use of Schools.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE want of some explanatory notes and of particular additions to the ETON Latin Grammar, for the use of all but beginners, has long been felt by every master who has been in the practice of teaching by that excellent Introduction.

The following Appendix, which is compiled by a teacher for the use of his own school, it is hoped will meet with a favourable reception from his brethen. Brevity and utility have been his aim. The whole may be read over once or twice a month with great advantage by all the boys in a school, who are advanced as far as parsing. The editor does not recommend that any part of it should be formally committed to memory. It is intended for *reading* and *reference* only.

NOVEMBER, 1795.

APPENDIX

TO THE

ETON LATIN GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR teaches us to speak, or write any language properly and correctly.

Grammar consists of four parts, *Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.*

ORTHOGRAPHY treats of letters, with the proper division of words and sentences. It is the art of spelling.

ETYMOLOGY treats of the several kinds of words or parts of speech, with their accidents and formations.

SYNTAX teaches the construction of words into sentences, according to their several relations to each other, and consists of two parts, *Concord and Government.*

PROSODY instructs us in the quantity of syllables, and their arrangement in versification.

ETYMOLOGY.

FIRST DECLENSION.

1. Seven nouns in the first declension make *abus* rather than *is* in the dative and ablative plural: *anima, dea, equa, filia, liberta, mula, nata*; to distinguish them from the masculines *animus, deus, &c.*

2. The genitive of this declension anciently ended in *as*, which *familia* still retains when joined to *pater* and *mater*; as *pater familiâs, patris familiâs, &c.*

A 2

3. The

3. Three terminations from the Greek belong to this declension; *as, es, e*, and are thus declined:

N. <i>hic</i> Æneas.	N. <i>hic</i> Anchises.	N. <i>hic</i> Epitome.
G. Æneæ.	G. Anchisæ.	G. Epitomes.
D. Æneæ.	D. Anchisæ.	D. Epitome.
A. Æneam, <i>v. -an.</i>	A. Anchisen.	A. Epitomen.
V. Ænea.	V. Anchise.	V. Epitome.
Ab. Ænea.	Ab. Anchise, <i>v. -a.</i>	Ab. Epitome.

Nouns in *ses* make *sta* in the vocative; as *Thyestes*, *Thyesta*.

4. To this declension belong patronymics in *des*, as *Pelides*; with these proper names, *Acestes*, *Achates*, *Agyrtes*, *Antiphates*, *Bootes*, *Butes*, *Laertes*, *Leucates*, *Menætes*, *Philæetes*, *Polites*, *Prociustes*, *Thersites*, *Thyestes*, *Zetes*; also names of jewels and wines; as *Achates*, *Aromatites*. Other nouns in *es* are of the third.

SECOND DECLENSION.

5. Nouns of the second, ending in *er* lose *e* in declining; as *liber*, a book, *libri*; except eight, *adulter*, *gener*, *puer*, *presbyter*, *socer*, *Mulciber*, *Liber*, the God Bacchus, and *liberi*, children.

6. *Deus* in the plural is thus declined; *hi dei*, *v. dii*; *deorum*, *v. deum*; *deis*, *v. diis*; *deos*; *dei*, *v. dii*; *deis*, *v. diis*.

7. The poets sometimes use *us* instead of *e* in the vocative; as *fiuvius*, *filius*, *Patricius*, &c. This is after the Attic manner.

8. Greek nouns in *os* and *on* sometimes preserve their original form, instead of taking *us* and *um*; as *Delos*, *Ilion*; and have *o* instead of *i* in the genitive, as *Androgeos*, G. *Androgeo*, *v. Androgei*, D. *Androgeo*, A. *Androgeon*, *v. um*, &c. *Athos*, G. D. Ab. *atho*, A. *Atho*, *v. Athon*.

9. Nouns from the Greek, ending in the diphthong *eus*, are of the second and third declension; as *hic Orpheus*, G. *ei*, *v. eos*; D. *eo*, *v. ei*; A. *eum*, *v. ea*; V. *eu*; Ab. *eo*.

10. Proper

10. Proper names in *es* of the third take sometimes the same form; as *Achilles*, v. *Achilleus*; *G. Achillis*, v. *Achillei*, v. *Achilleos*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

GENERAL RULES.

11. Neuters of the third in *e*, *al*, *ar*, make *i* in the ablative singular, *ia* in the nominative plural, and *ium* in the genitive: as *rete*, *animal*, *calcar*.

12. But *far*, *par*, *jubar*, *nectar*, *hepar*, with towns in *e*, as *Prænestæ*, are regular in the ablative.

13. Nouns ending in *es* or *is*, not increasing in the genitive, make *ium*, as *nubes*, *vallis*; except these six, *vates*, *canis*, *juvenis*, *panis*, *volucris*, and the plural noun *opes*.

14. Monosyllables of the third ending in *as*, and in *s* or *x* after a consonant, make *ium* in the genitive plural; as *mas*, *mons*, *merx*.

IRREGULARS of the third DECLENSION.

15. In ACCUSATIVE and ABLATIVE. The names of rivers, cities, and Gods ending in *is*, take *im*, and sometimes *in* in the accusative, and *i* in the ablative; as *Tibris*, *Bætis*, *Bilbilis*, *Serapis*. Note *Bætis* makes also *Bæte*; *Tigris*, *Tigre* in the ablative.

16. Eleven common nouns also make *im* in the accusative, and *i* in the ablative; *Buris*, *vis*, *sināpis*, *cucumis*, *amūssis*, *ravis*, *sitis*, *tussis*, *mephitis*, *gummi*, and *cannabis*, which also makes *cannabe* in the ablative.

17. Nine take *im* or *em* in the accusative, and *i* or *e* in the ablative; *aquālis*, *clavis*, *lens*, *pelvis*, *febris*, *puppis*, *sementis*, *turris*, *navis*.

18. These four also, *restis*, *cutis*, *secūris*, *strigilis*, have two accusatives, but in the ablative make *reste*, *cute*, *securi*, *strigili*.

19. In the ABLATIVE. The names of months, though regular in the accusative, make *i* only in the ablative; as *Aprilis*, *October*.

20. Nouns

20. Nouns formed of adjectives of two endings, make only *i*; as *bipennis*, *molaris*; add *canalis*: Except from this rule *rudis*, *juvenis*, making *e*, and *familiaris*, *natalis*, *rivalis*, *sodalis*, *volucris*, making *e* or *i*; but generally *i*.

21. The following nouns make *e* or *i* indifferently; *finis*, *occiput*, *rus*, *supellex*, *tridens*, *pugil*, *vigil*: and towns signifying AT a place, as *Carthagene* or *Carthageni*: These *e* or *i*, but rather *e*, *amnis*, *anguis*, *avis*, *civis*, *classis*, *fustis*, *ignis*, *imber*, *orbis*, *postis*, *fors*, *unguis*, and a few others by poetic licence.

22. In the GENITIVE PLURAL. To nouns making *ium* in the genitive plural, add words of more than one syllable in *ns*, as *cliens*, *infans*, *adolescens*; but substantives as well as adjectives and participles frequently admit of a syncope; as *adolefcentum*, *infantum*, *cadentum*, &c. and *parens* properly makes *parentum*.

23. These nouns, *caro*, *cohors*, *cor*, *cos*, *dos*, *faux*, *glis*, *lar*, *linter*, *lis*, *mus*, *nix*, *nox*, *os*, *offis*, *Quiris*, *Samnis*, *uter*, *venter*, and *vis* make *ium* in the genitive plural; add the compounds of *as*, as *sextans*.

24. *Bos* makes *boum*, and in the dative and ablative *bobus* and *bubus*. *Ales*, and the plural noun *cœlites*, make *um* and *uum*.

25. GREEK NOUNS OF THE THIRD, increasing impure, that is, in *is* after a consonant, are sometimes thus declined:

Sing.	Plur.
N. <i>Arcas</i>	N. <i>Arcades</i> .
G. <i>Arcadis</i> , v. <i>ados</i> .	G. <i>Arcadum</i> .
D. <i>Arcadi</i> .	D. <i>Arcadibus</i> .
A. <i>Arcadem</i> , v. <i>ada</i> .	A. <i>Arcades</i> , v. <i>adas</i> .
V. <i>Arcas</i> .	V. <i>Arcades</i> .
Ab. <i>Arcade</i> .	Ab. <i>Arcadibus</i> .

Add *minos*, *tros*, *heros*, though increasing pure, *i. e.* in *is* after a vowel; so *lampis*, *aspis*, *delphin*, and many more. But *Pan* makes *Panos*, Ac. *Pana*, seldom *Panis* and *Panem*.

nem. *Aer*, *aether*, and several other nouns, make the accusative most generally in *a*.

26. Greek names of men in *is* are thus formed; *hic Daphnis*; G. *idis*, v. *idos*; *idi*; *im*, *in*, sometimes *idem*; *i*, *ide*.

27. Greek names of women are thus formed; *hæc Philis*; —*idis*, v. *idos*; —*idi*; —*ida*, v. *idem*, never *im* or *in*; —*i*; —*ide*; so *chlamys*. But some names of cities make *im*; as *Aulis*, *Elis*, Ac. *ida*, *idem*, v. *im*.

28. Greek nouns, in *is* or *ys*, whether masculine or feminine, if they do not increase in the genitive, or if they increase pure, i. e. in *os* after a vowel, take this form: Sing. N. *hæc heres*; G. *is*, v. *ios*, v. *eos*; D. *i*; A. *im*, v. *in*; V. *i*; Ab. *i*: Sing. N. *hæc chelys*; G. *yos*; D. *yi*; A. *ym*, v. *yn*; V. *y*; Ab. *ye*, v. *y*. So are declined the names of cities in *polis*; as *Pentapolis*; also *Atys*, *basis*, *cidaris*, *crysis*, *cotys*, *metamorphosis*, *poesis*, *syntaxis*, *synthesis*, and others.

29. Greek nouns often throw away *s* in the vocative; as *Chreme*, *Achille*, *Palla*, the proper names of men.

30. Greek nouns make *um* in the genitive plural, except those in *is* making *ios* or *eos* in the genitive singular, which take *ium*, sometimes *eon*; as *diæcesium*, *metamorphoseon*.

31. Greek nouns in *ma*, as *aroma*, *epigramma*, oftener take *is* than *tibus* in the dative and ablative plural.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

32. To the fourth declension belong nouns ending in *u*, indeclinable in the singular, as *cornu*, *genu*, *veru*. The plurals are thus formed, N. *cornua*, G. *cornuum*, D. *cornibus*, A. *cornua*, V. *cornua*, Ab. *cornibus*.

33. Eight nouns make *ubus* in the dative and ablative plural; *acus*, *arcus*, *artus*, *lacus*, *quercus*, *specus*, *tribus*; three *ibus* and *ubus*, *portus*, *genu*, *veru*.

34. GREEK NOUNS in *o* are thus declined; *hæc Manto*; G. *us*;

G. *us*; D. *o*; A. *o*; V. *o*; Ab. *o*. So *Echo*, *Erato*, *Sappho*, and many more. *Dido* takes also the Latin form; as *Dido*, G. *Didonis*, v. *Didus*: *Juno* belongs to the third declension, and has only *Junonis*.

35. The sacred name *JESUS* is thus declined; G. *JESUS*, D. *JESU*, A. *JESUM*, V. *JESU*, Ab. *JESU*.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

36. All nouns of this declension want the plural, except *res* and *dies*, which are entire; and *species*, *spes*, *facies*, *effigies*, which have only the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural.

37. Some other nouns of the fifth may probably have plural cases, though they are not commonly found in any good authors now extant. *Facies* is declined with all the cases to shew the long increase of the genitive.

ADJECTIVES.

GENERAL RULES

38. Adjectives are of three declensions.

39. The first declension hath three terminations; as *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*; and is like the first and second declension of substantives.

39. The second hath two terminations; as *hic et hæc tristis*, *hoc triste*; and is wholly of the third declension of substantives.

40. The third hath only one termination, as *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc felix*; and is also like the third declension of substantives.

41. The second declension of adjectives makes the ablative singular in *i* only; the third in *e* or *i*; and both make the neuter plural in *ia*, and the genitive in *ium*; except comparatives, and a few others.

FIRST

FIRST DECLENSION.

42. Adjectives in *er* of the first declension lose *e* in declining; as *ater*, *atra*, *atrum*; except *tener*, *alter*, *asper*, *exter*, *gibber*, *lacer*, *liber*, *miser*, *prosper*, and *Ibér* encreasing long. Add the compounds of *fero* and *gero*; as *opifer*, *laniger*. *Dexter* makes *dextera* or *dextra*, but rather *dextra*.

43. *Cæter* is not read in the masculine singular, but in all other cases is entire.

SECOND AND THIRD DECLENSIONS.

44. Eleven adjectives have three endings in the nominative and vocative, but are like *tristis* in the rest: *acer*, *alacer*, *celer*, *celeber*, *volucer*, *salúber*, *campéster*, *pedéster*, *equéster*, *palúster*, *sylvéster*; as *hic acer*, v. *acris*, *hæc acris*, *hoc acro*.

45. Several adjectives declined like *felix* make *e* only in the ablative, and *um* in the genitive plural; *cælebs*, *compos*, *dives*, *hospes*, *impos*, *impubes*, *pauper*, *pubes*, *sospes*, *superstes*: also compounds of *color*, *corpus*, and *pes*; as *concolor*, *tricolor*, *tripes*.

46. *Par* and *memor* have only *i* in the ablative; but *compār*, *impar*, *dispar*, make *e* or *i*.

47. COMPARATIVES and *vetus*, make *a*, not *ia* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural.

48. Adjectives making *i*, or *e* and *i*, in the ablative, make *ium* in the genitive plural; except *celer*, *consors*, *compar*, *dispar*, *impar*, *inops*, *memor*, *supplex*, *vetus*, *vigil*, *uber*. Add COMPARATIVES, and compounds from *capió*, *faciô*, *caput*, *genus*; as *præceps*, *artifex*, *particeps*, *degener*. *Lócuples* makes *um* and *ium*.

49. Adjectives ending in *er*, *or*, *es*, *os*, have no neuter plural; as *pauper*, *memor*, *dives*, *compos*. Also *pubis*, *impúbis*, *supplex*, *comis*, *inops*, *vigil*, *sons*, *insons*, *redux*, *intercus*, and a few others; except *hebes*, *teres*, and adjectives in *er* of three endings; as *pedéster*.

B

50. *Virgírix*

50. *Victrix* and *ultrix* are feminine in the singular, and feminine and neuter in the plural.

51. *Plus* is thus declined; N. *hoc plus*, G. *pluris*, D. *caret*, A. *plus*, V. *plus*, Ab. *plure*, Plur. *hi plures*.

COMPARISON IRREGULAR and DEFECTIVE.

52. Adjectives in *dicus*, *volus*, *fcus*, *loquus*, make *entior*, and *entissimus*; as *maledicus*, *benevolus*, *munificus*, *multiloquus*. Except *mirificus*, *mirificentior*, *mirificissimus*, vel *mirificentissimus*.

53. To irregulars, add *dexter*, *dexterior*, *dextimus*; *sinister*, *sinisterior*, *sinistimus*; *posterus*, *posterior*, *postrémus*; *vetus*, *veterior*, *veterrimus*; *matúrus*, *muturior*, *maturrimus*, and *maturissimus*.

54. To those wanting the POSITIVE, add *citerior*, *citimus*; *deterior*, *deterrimus*; *interior*, *intimus*; *ocyor*, *ocyssimus*; *potior*, *potissimus*.

55. To those wanting the COMPARATIVE, add *bellus*, *bellissimus*; *diversus*, *diversissimus*; *fidus*, *fidissimus*; *inclytus*, *inclytissimus*; *invictus*, *invictissimus*; *invitus*, *invitissimus*; *meritus*, *meritissimus*; *mellitus*, *melitissimus*; *novus*, *novissimus*, *nuperus*, *nuperrimus*; *par*, *parissimus*; *persuasus*, *persuasissimus*; *sacer*, *sacerrimus*.

56. To those wanting the SUPERLATIVE, add *adoléscens*, *adolescencior*; *ingens*, *ingencior*; *diutúrnus*, *diuturnior*; *pronus*, *pronior*; *satur*, *saturior*; *opímus*, *opimior*. Add most adjectives in *ilis*, and *ális*, having the penultima long, and in *bilis*; as *civilis*, *civilior*; *capítalis*, *capitalior*; *flebilis*, *flebilior*. Add also *arcánu*s, *declívis*, *proclívu*s, *longínquus*, *propínquus*.

57. The following want the POSITIVE and SUPERLATIVE, *anterior*, *sequior*, *satior*.

58. Participles in *rus* and *dus*, adjectives in *bundus*, *imus*; *inus*, *orus*, *icus*, and in *us* after a vowel, WANT COMPARISON; as *amatúrus*, *amándus*, *pudibúndus*, *legítimus*, *matutínu*s, *canórus*, *modícus*, *vacuú*s, and many others. But *assiduú*s,

assiduus, assiduissimus; pius, piissimus, strenuus, strenuissimus; and several more are read.

PRONOUNS.

59. Pronouns express three persons; the speaker, *ego*; the person to whom we speak, *tu*; and the person of whom, or the thing of which something is spoken, *ille, illa, illud*.

60. These compounds are REGULAR; *egomet, tutemet, G. tuimet, &c. ego ipse, tu ipse, sui ipsius, quisque, unusquisque, quisquam, quisnam, quispiam, quivis, quilibet, quicunque*.

61. The following are irregular: N. *istic, istæc, istoc, v. istuc*; Ab. *istôc, istâc, istôc*; so *illic, hiccæ*, has all the cases, having *c* or *s* before the particle *ce*; and *hiccinæ* all the cases, having *c* before *cine*. *Siquis*, and *ecquis* make *quæ* or *qua*.

62. These are monoptots, or have only one case; N. *tute*; G. *ejusce, cujusce, hujus-modi, ejus-modi, cujus-modi, or hujusce-modi, &c.* Ac. *tete, sese*; *eccum, eccam; eccôs, eccas, ellum, ellam*; *ellos, ellas*; Ab. *pte* is put after the ablatives *meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ*, and sometimes after their masculines; as *meâpte, meôpte*. Also *cum* is put after *me, te, se, quo, qua, qui*, and *quibus*; as *tecum, &c.*

VERBS.

63. Though verbs are generally distributed into *active, passive, neuter, and deponent*, grammarians have adopted other distinctions; as *frequentatives, inceptives, and meditatives*; the *first* signify frequent action, as *vocito*, to call often; the *second*, gradual encrease, as *calesco*, to grow hot; and the *third*, desire, as *esurio*, to desire to eat.

64. Five verbs in *o* have a passive sense, and are called neuter-passives; *exulo, fio, liceo, vapulo, veneo*.

65. The potential mood carries in it the force of *debeo, possum, or volo*, with an infinitive.

66. The infinitive mood is by some called a verbal noun.

67. The proper and precise use of some of the tenses depends on niceties which can only be acquired by studying the best authors.

68. It may be observed, that except in their characteristics, the four conjugations vary little from each other in their terminations: the future indicative of the *two* first end in *bo*, of the *two* last in *am*; the present potential of the *first* ends in *em*, of the *three* last in *am*; the second person singular of the imperative of the *first* ends in *a*; of the *second* and *third* in *e*; and of the fourth in *i*. The present of the indicative varies in all the conjugations in its inflection.

69. In conjugating, observe verbs have three radical parts; the PRESENT, PERFECT, and SUPINE, from which all other parts are derived: as from AMO, -*abam*, -*abo*, -*a*, *ato*, -*arem*, -*are*, -*andi*, -*ando*, -*andum*, -*ans*, -*andus*.

AMAVI, -*eram*, -*erim*, -*issem*, -*ero*, -*isse*.

AMATUM, -*atus*, -*aturus*.

DEFECTIVE and IRREGULAR VERBS.

70. *Apage*, away with, has *apagite*.

71. *For*, to speak, and *dor*, to be given, with its potential *der*, are not used. *Sci*, the imperative of *scio*, is obsolete. *Dic*, *duc*, *fac*, are used by apocope for *dice*, *duce*, *face*.

72. *Facio* takes *fo* for its passive, instead of *facior*, which is not in use. The compounds however of *facio*, when they change the *a* into *i* are regular both in the imperative, active, and in the passive voice; as, *inscio* makes *insce*, *inficior*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

73. Impersonals are declined through all moods and tenses in the third person singular only; some, however, are

are defective and irregular. *Confit*, it is done ; and *infit*, he begins, have only the present : *desit* and *ovet* are also defective. Some are irregular, as *libet*, which makes *libuit*, and *libitum est*, vel *fuit* ; *licet*, *licuit*, *licitum*, &c.

74. Several verbs which are regular in the *active*, are used impersonally *passive*.

PARTICIPLES.

75. Verbs deponent, which have an active signification with a passive termination, have the four participles.

76. Participles of the present tense are declined like the third declension of adjectives ; the other three participles are declined like *bonus*.

ADVERBS.

77. Some adverbs, especially those derived from adjectives, admit of comparison ; as *doctè*, *doctius*, *doctissimè* ; *benè*, *melius*, *optimè* ; *sapè*, *sapius*, *sapissimè* ; *diù*, *diutius*, *diutissimè*, and many others.

CONJUNCTIONS.

78. Though conjunctions in general may be considered as joining words and sentences together, they are likewise employed to shew the manner of their dependance ; as *venit ut me liberaret*, he came to set me free.

PREPOSITIONS.

79. Some prepositions are joined to certain nouns, verbs and adverbs in composition ; as *prælectio*, *subscribo*, *perbrevisiter*.

80. These five, *am*, *con*, *dis*, *re*, *se* are called inseparable prepositions, being used in composition only.

INTERJECTIONS.

INTERJECTIONS.

81. Interjections expressing the milder emotions of the mind, or passions without violence, very nearly approach to the nature of adverbs.

HETEROCLITES.

The ETON rules for heteroclites being very short, and in most schools passed over, as being either unnecessary, or insufficient; it has been thought proper to give a connected view of this part of grammar, that when any difficulty occurs, the scholar may know where to find a solution of it.

82. HETEROCLITES are nouns which differ from the common way of declining, by being VARIANT, REDUNDANT, or DEFECTIVE.

83. VARIANTS change their gender or declension; REDUNDANTS have different endings, or ways of declining; DEFECTIVES want either case or number.

I. VARIANTS.

84. The masculines *Avernus*, *Dindymus*, *Ismarus*, *Mafsicus*, *Mænalus*, *Pangæus*, *Tænarus*, *Tartarus*, *Taygétus*, and the two feminines *carbafus*, *Pergamus*, are neuter in the plural; *jocus* and *locus* are masculine and neuter; as, S. N. *hic Avérnus*, G. *Avérni*, &c. P. N. *hæc Avérna*, G. *Avernórum*, &c. S. N. *hic jocus*, G. *joci*, &c. P. N. *hi joci*, and *hæc joca*, G. *jocorum*, &c.

85. *Cælum*, *Elysium*, *Argos*, are masculine in the plural; *frænum* and *rastrum*, masculine and neuter: as, S. N. *hoc cælum*, G. *cæli*, &c. P. N. *hi cæli*, G. *cælorum*, D. *cælis*, Ac. *cælos*, &c. S. N. *hoc frænum*, G. *fræni*, &c. Pl. *hi fræni*, and *hæc fræna*, &c.

86. *Delicium* and *epulum* are of the first declension in the plural; *balneum* is both of the first and second; as
S. N.

S. N. *hoc delictum*, &c. *hoc balneum*, &c. P. N. *hæ balneæ*, vel *hæc balneæ*, &c.

87. *Vas*, a vessel, becomes of the second declension in the plural; as, S. N. *hoc vas*, G. *vasis*, D. *vasi*, A. *vas*, Ab. *vasē*. P. N. *hæc vasa*, G. *vasorum*, D. *vasis*, &c.

88. Greek nouns in *ma*, as *poëma*, *epigrámma*, in the dative and ablative plural take also the form of the second declension; as, P. N. *hæc poemata*, G. *poematum*, v. *poématwn*, D. *poematis*, v. *poematibus*, &c.

89. These vary their senses in the singular and plural number; *rostrum*, *fortuna*, *facultas*, *mos*, *opis*, *ædes*; so *sal* and *divus*.

II. REDUNDANTS.

90. The following nouns, and many others, have different endings in the nominative, but retain the same sense.

<i>acclivis</i> ,	<i>cassī</i> ,	<i>exanimis</i> ;	<i>imbecīllis</i> ,	<i>oda</i> ,	<i>scrobis</i> ,
<i>acclivus</i> ;	<i>cassīda</i> ;	<i>exanimus</i> ;	<i>imbecīllus</i> ;	<i>ode</i> ;	<i>scrobs</i> ;
<i>arbor</i> ,	<i>conger</i> ,	<i>gruis</i> ,	<i>labor</i> ,	<i>odor</i> ,	<i>sensus</i> ,
<i>arbos</i> ;	<i>congrus</i> ;	<i>grus</i> ;	<i>labos</i> ;	<i>odos</i> ;	<i>sensum</i> ;
<i>baculus</i> ,	<i>crater</i> ,	<i>honor</i> ,	<i>menda</i> ,	<i>puber</i> ,	<i>vomis</i> ,
<i>baculum</i> ;	<i>cratēa</i> ;	<i>honos</i> ;	<i>mendum</i> ;	<i>pubes</i> ;	<i>vomer</i> .

91. These, with one ending, have different senses: *calx*, *malum*, *malus*, *palus*, &c. *Domus* is of the second and fourth declensions: as, S. N. *hæc domus*; G. *i*, v. *ūs*; D. *o*, v. *ui*; Ac. *um*; V. *us*; Ab. *o*, v. *u*. P. N. *hæc domus*; G. *orum*, v. *uum*; D. *ibus*; Ac. *os*, v. *us*; V. *us*; Ab. *ibus*. It wants *me* in the singular, *mi* and *mis* in the plural. *Colus*, *ficus*, *laurus*, *pinus*, of the second, make also *u* in the ablative, and *us* in the plural cases. *Quercus* of the fourth makes *quercorum*, as well as *quercuum*; and *versus* in the plural *versi*, *versorum*, *versis*, as well as the regular cases.

92. *Chremes*, *Dares*, *Laches*, *Thales*, make *is* and *etis* in the genitive; *Calchas*, *æ*, and *antis*; *Boötes*, *Euphrates*, *Orestes*,

Oréstes, æ, and *is*; *requies*, *étis* and *iîi*; *plebes*, *plebis* and *plebei*, with many more.

III. DEFECTIVES.

I. DEFECTIVE IN CASE.

1. Aptots.

93. All nouns in *u* are aptots in the singular, but regular in the plural: as *cornu*.

Nouns in *i* are aptots in both numbers: as, *gummi*, so likewise *pondo*.

The adjectives *nequam*, *frugi*, are aptots in both numbers. The substantives *semis*, *frit*, *git*, *cepe*, *gausape* are singular aptots; and the adjectives *tot*, *quot*, with their compounds *totidem*, *aliquot*, &c. and numerals from *quatuor* to *centum* are plural aptots: as, S. N. *hoc gummi*. P. N. *hæc gummi* undeclined. S. N. *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, *nequam*. P. N. *hi*, *hæ*, *hæc*, *nequam*, undeclined. S. N. *hoc semis*, undeclined. P. N. *hi*, *hæ*, *hæc*, *tot*, undeclined. The adjective *mille* is a plural aptot: as, *hi*, *hæ*, *hæc mille*, undeclined: the substantive *mille* is an aptot in the singular, but regular in the plural: as, S. N. *hoc mille*, undeclined. P. N. *hæc millia*, G. *ium*; D. *ibus*, Ac. *ia*, &c.

2. Monoptots.

94. These have only a nominative case, *Eos*, *damnas*, *inquies*, *exspes*, *hic et hæc potis*, *hoc pote*; or *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, *potis*.

Dicis and *nauci* have only the genitive; *despicatui*, *of-tentui*, the dative only; and these the ablative only; *ergo* for *causâ*, *accitu*, *natu*, *noctu*, *jussu*, *injussu*, *promptu*, and *permissu*. *Inficias*, *incitas* are the accusative plural: as, *inficias eo*, *ad incitas redactus*. *Ingratiis* or *ingrâtis* is the ablative.

95. The masculines *casse*, *cælite*, *annâli*, and the feminine *fauce*, have only the ablative case in the singular number, but are entire in the plural. To these add the
feminine

feminine *ambage*, which wants the genitive plural: as *S. Ab. hoc casse. P. N. hi casses, G. ium, D. ibus, Ac. es, Ab. ibus. S. Ab. hac ambage. P. N. es, D. ibus, Ac. es, V. es, Ab. ibus.*

3. Diptots.

96. *N. Ac. hoc necesse, necëssum, volupe, instar, hir, astu*, when it signifies a city. *N. astus, Ab. astu, craft. N. siremps, Ab. sirempse.*

G. impetis, Ab. impete: Ab. Pl. impetibus. G. spontis, Ab. sponte. G. verberis, Ab. verbere. G. jugeris, Ab. jugere, both entire in the plural; as, *P. N. hæc verbera, G. um, D. ibus, &c.*

Add *G. compedis, Ab. compede*, wanting the genitive in the plural. *G. Pl. repetundarum, Ab. repetundis. N. suppetiæ, Ac. suppetias: N. inferiæ, Ac. inferias.*

4. Triptots.

97. *Fas, nefas, nihil, nil, and secus*, when of the third declension; also *epos, cacoëthes, hippomanes*, and other Greek neuters in *es*, have only the *N. Ac. V. singular.*

The neuters *cete, tempe, male, pelage* have only the *N. Ac. V. plural*; and *N. vesper, Ac. vesperem, Ab. vespere*, singular.

Tantundem, tantidem, has the *N. G. and Ac. singular*; *mane, N. Ac. and Ab. singular*; sometimes *man* in the *Ab. Dica* has the accusative singular *dicam*, and *Ac. feminis* makes *D. i, Ab. e. Pl. N. Ac. V. femina. D. prec*, *Ac. precem, Ab. prece* is entire in the plural.

98. *Rus, thus, fel, mel, hyems, bilum, solium, far, ebur, metus, spes, species, acies, facies, glacies, effigies, eluvies*, have only the *N. Ac. V. in the plural.*

5. Tetraptots.

99. *Ditionis, frugis, opis, pecudis, sordis, vicis*, want the nominative, and consequently the vocative. Note, *ditionis* wants the plural, *vicis* wants the genitive plural, and *opis* signifies wealth and power in that number.

C

6. Pentaptots.

6. Pentaptots.

100. *Chaos, melos, satias*, want the genitive singular; and *os*, a mouth, with *fax, sol, vicis, labes, soboles, proles, grates*, want the genitive plural. *Plus* and defective pronouns were mentioned before.

DEFECTIVES IN NUMBER.

I. Singulars.

101. Proper names of men and women, also proper names of places, (except those which are only plural) with most names of virtues, vices, herbs, liquors, metals, and abstract qualities, most nouns of the fifth declension, and many others which are known by the sense, want the plural number: as, *Augustus, Livia, Roma, justitia, luxus, hyf-sopus, aurum, lac, nectar, senectus, macies, butyrum*.

The following nouns also want the plural:

<i>aer,</i>	<i>humus,</i>	<i>nihilum,</i>	<i>sanguis,</i>
<i>aether,</i>	<i>jubar,</i>	<i>nitrum,</i>	<i>senium,</i>
<i>album,</i>	<i>jugerum,</i>	<i>omafum</i>	<i>fitis,</i>
<i>argilla,</i>	<i>justitium,</i>	<i>penum,</i>	<i>supellex,</i>
<i>barasbrum,</i>	<i>lardum,</i>	<i>penus,</i>	<i>tabes,</i>
<i>cænum,</i>	<i>lethum,</i>	<i>pelagus,</i>	<i>tabum,</i>
<i>crocum,</i>	<i>limus,</i>	<i>piper,</i>	<i>venia,</i>
<i>diluculum,</i>	<i>lues,</i>	<i>plebs,</i>	<i>ver,</i>
<i>fænum,</i>	<i>lutum,</i>	<i>pontus,</i>	<i>vespera,</i>
<i>finus,</i>	<i>mane,</i>	<i>prolubium,</i>	<i>veternum,</i>
<i>glarea,</i>	<i>meridies,</i>	<i>pubes,</i>	<i>virus,</i>
<i>gelu,</i>	<i>mundus, a</i>	<i>pulvis,</i>	<i>viscum, or</i>
<i>glastrum,</i>	woman's at-	<i>pus,</i>	<i>viscus</i>
<i>gluten,</i>	tire,	<i>fabulum,</i>	<i>vitrum,</i>
<i>gypsum,</i>	<i>muscus,</i>	<i>sal,</i>	<i>vulgus,</i>
<i>hepar,</i>	<i>nectar,</i>	<i>salum,</i>	<i>zinziber.</i>
<i>hesperus,</i>	<i>nemo,</i>	<i>salus,</i>	

These are sometimes found in the plural.

<i>bilis,</i>	<i>fama,</i>	<i>labes,</i>	<i>pix,</i>	<i>talio,</i>
<i>cholera,</i>	<i>fames,</i>	<i>pax,</i>	<i>quies,</i>	<i>tellus.</i>
<i>cutis,</i>	<i>gloria,</i>	<i>pituita,</i>	<i>ros,</i>	

II. Plurals.

II. Plurals.

102. The names of several cities, books, feasts, and sciences want the singular; as *Philippi*, *Athénæ*, *Bactra*, *Georgica*, *Bacchanalia*, *Olympia*, *musica*.

Add these particular nouns:

<i>acta</i> ,	<i>fascēs</i> , sc.	<i>manēs</i> ,	<i>reliquiæ</i> ,
<i>affaniæ</i> ,	Rom. Mag.	<i>manubiæ</i> ,	<i>repotiæ</i> ,
<i>antes</i> ,	<i>fasti</i> , or <i>fastus</i> ,	<i>mœniæ</i> ,	<i>rostra</i> ,
<i>apinæ</i> ,	<i>facetia</i> ,	<i>magaliæ</i> , both	<i>sales</i> , repartees,
<i>argutiæ</i> ,	<i>feriæ</i> ,	of the 3d	<i>salebræ</i> ,
<i>arma</i> ,	<i>fines</i> , a teri-	<i>minæ</i> ,	<i>salinæ</i> ,
<i>æstiva</i> ,	tory,	<i>minores</i> ,	<i>scalæ</i> ,
<i>bellaria</i> ,	<i>stabra</i> ,	<i>minutiæ</i> ,	<i>scatebræ</i> ,
<i>bona</i> ,	<i>fori</i> ,	<i>multitiæ</i> ,	<i>scopæ</i> ,
<i>brevia</i> , of the	<i>fortunæ</i> , for	<i>munia</i> ,	<i>scruta</i> ,
third,	<i>bona</i> ,	<i>natales</i> ,	<i>sponsalia</i> , of
<i>calendæ</i> ,	<i>furfures</i> , scurf,	<i>nonæ</i> ,	the 3d.
<i>cancelli</i> ,	<i>Gargara</i> ,	<i>nugæ</i> ,	<i>stativa</i> ,
<i>cani</i> ,	<i>geræ</i> ,	<i>nundinæ</i> ,	<i>superi</i> ,
<i>castra</i> ,	<i>hyberna</i> ,	<i>nuptiæ</i> ,	<i>tataria</i> , of the
<i>Ceraunia</i> ,	<i>idus</i> ,	<i>officiæ</i> , tricks,	3d,
or	<i>ilia</i> , of the 3d.	<i>opes</i> , riches,	<i>tenebræ</i> ,
<i>Acroceraunia</i> ,	<i>incunabula</i> ,	<i>pandectæ</i> ,	<i>tesqua</i> ,
<i>clitellæ</i> ,	<i>inferi</i> ,	<i>parietinæ</i> ,	<i>thermæ</i> ,
<i>codicilli</i> ,	<i>induciæ</i> ,	<i>partes</i> , a fac-	tori, the muscles
<i>comitia</i> ,	<i>induvie</i> ,	tion.	<i>tanstra</i> ,
<i>crepundia</i> ,	<i>insidiæ</i> ,	<i>parapherna</i> ,	<i>tricæ</i> ,
<i>cunæ</i> ,	<i>iusta</i> ,	<i>penates</i> ,	<i>trigæ</i> ,
<i>cunabula</i> ,	<i>lactes</i> ,	<i>plagæ</i> , signi-	<i>valvæ</i> ,
<i>decimæ</i> ,	<i>lamenta</i> .	fyng nets.	<i>vindicie</i> ,
<i>diræ</i> ,	<i>lapidinæ</i> ,	<i>posteri</i> ,	<i>vergiliæ</i> ,
<i>divitiæ</i> ,	<i>lautia</i> ,	<i>phaleræ</i> ,	
<i>excubiæ</i> ,	<i>Lemures</i> ,	<i>præcordia</i> ,	Add the adjec-
<i>exequiæ</i> ,	<i>lendes</i> ,	<i>præstigiæ</i> ,	tives <i>ambo</i>
<i>exta</i> ,	<i>Luceres</i> ,	<i>primitiæ</i> ,	and <i>pauci</i> ,
<i>exuvie</i> ,	<i>lustra</i> , dens of	<i>principia</i> ,	with most ad-
<i>facultates</i> ,	wild beasts.	<i>phzillares</i> ,	jectives of
for <i>opes</i> ,	<i>maiores</i> ,	<i>quisquiliæ</i> ,	number.

These are sometimes found in the singular.

<i>angustiae,</i>	<i>bigae,</i>	<i>liberi,</i>	<i>proceres,</i>	<i>plerique,</i>
<i>artus,</i>	<i>charites,</i>	<i>mapalia,</i>	<i>quadrigae</i>	an adjective
<i>aedes,</i>	<i>fores,</i>	<i>operae,</i>	and	

Adjectives of Number, or Numerals.

103. The cardinal and ordinal numbers are,

		Cardinals.	Ordinals.
I.	1	Unus	Primus
II.	2	duo	secundus
III.	3	tres	tertius
IV.	4	quatuor	quartus
V.	5	quinque	quintus
VI.	6	sex	sextus
VII.	7	septem	septimus
VIII.	8	octo	octavus
IX.	9	novem	nonus
X.	10	decem	decimus
XI.	11	undecim	undecimus
XII.	12	duodecim	duodecimus
XIII.	13	tredecim	decimus tertius
XIV.	14	quatuordecim	decimus quartus
XV.	15	quindecim	decimus quintus
XVI.	16	{ sexdecim, or sedecim }	decimus sextus
XVII.	17	septendecim	decimus septimus
XVIII.	18	octodecim	{ decimus octavus, or duodevigesimalis }
XIX.	19	novemdecim	decimus nonus
XX.	20	viginti	vigesimalis
XXI.	21	unus et viginti	vigesimalis primus, &c.
XXX.	30	triginta	trigesimalis
XL.	40	quadraginta	quadragesimalis
L.	50	quingenta	quingesimalis
LX.	60	sexaginta	sexagesimalis
LXX.	70	septuaginta	septuagesimalis
LXXX.	80	octoginta	octogesimalis

XC.

		Cardinals.		Ordinals.
XC	90	—	<i>nonaginta</i>	— <i>nonagesimus</i>
C	100	—	<i>centum</i>	— <i>centesimus</i>
CC	200	—	<i>ducenti</i>	— <i>ducentesimus, &c.</i>
CCC	300	—	<i>trecenti</i>	— <i>trecentesimus</i>
CCCC	400	—	<i>quadringenti</i>	— <i>quadringentesimus</i>
D	500	—	<i>quingenti</i>	— <i>quingentesimus</i>
DC	600	—	<i>sexcenti</i>	— <i>sexentesimus</i>
DCC	700	—	<i>septingenti</i>	— <i>septingentesimus</i>
DCCC	800	—	<i>octingenti</i>	— <i>octingentesimus</i>
DCCCC	900	{	<i>nongenti, or</i> <i>noningenti</i>	} <i>nongentesimus</i>
M	1000	—	<i>mille</i>	— <i>millesimus</i>
MM	2000	{	<i>duo millia, or</i> <i>bis mille</i>	} <i>bis millesimus, &c.</i>

104. *Tres* is declined like the plural of *tristis*; other numerals from *quatuor* to *centum* are undeclined.

105. Distributives are, *singuli, bini, terni, quaterni, quini, seni, &c.* — *Unde* and *duode* are joined to most even numbers encreasing by tens, to express one or two less; as *undeviginti, 19*;—*duodetriginta, 28*.

S Y N T A X.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE AND THE VERB.

Illustrations and Exceptions under some of the more difficult Rules.

EVERY sentence must have a verb; but *sum* is often understood, as *quot homines, tot sententiæ*. Ter.

The infinitive is sometimes varied by *quod* and an indicative. But to denote the *final cause*, i. e. any *purpose* or *design*, *ut* and the subjunctive mood must be constantly used. The accusatives *me, te, se* are sometimes understood, as *sed reddere posse negabat*. Vir.

The

The infinitive, when it has an accusative case before it, has commonly the signs of the indicative, *that* being expressed or understood before the noun; as Pres. *te redire gaudeo*, I am glad that you are returning; Imp. *te redire gaudeo*, I am glad that you were returning. Perf. *te rediisse gaudeo*, I am glad that you have returned. Pluperf. *te rediisse gaudeo*, I am glad that you had returned. Fut. *te reditum esse gaudeo*, I am glad that you will return, or that you would or should return.

THIRD CONCORD.

THE RELATIVE AND THE ANTECEDENT.

The antecedent is that substantive which is understood after the relative; and if the ellipsis be carefully filled up, there can be no difficulty in this concord: as *Deus, qui (deus) nos creavit, cujus (dei) sumus, cui (deo) parent omnia, quem (deum) non cernimus oculis, a quo (deo) pendemus tamen, est æternus*. That God which (God) created us, the creatures of which (God) we are, which (God) all things obey, &c. is eternal.

The antecedent is actually sometimes expressed in the relative clause: as *erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent*. Cæf.

Sometimes the antecedent is elegantly expressed only in the relative clause: as *populo ut placèrent, quas fecisset fabulas*. Ter. *Urbem quam statuo, vestra est*. Vir. *Fabulæ & urbs* are understood.

The relative clause is often put before the antecedent clause in Latin, though it cannot in English: as *Qui pauperes sunt, iis antiquior officio est pecunia*. Cic.

OBSERVATION common to the three Concords.

The words *homo*, a man, and *negotium*, a thing, are frequently understood in the three concords: as *ita aiunt*. Ter. *Rari quippe boni*. Juv. *Quod honestum, id utile est*. Cic. *Non esse cupidum, pecunia est; non esse emacem, vestigal*. Cic. *Felicitèr sapit, qui alieno periculo sapit*. Plaut.

CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION of Nouns Substantive.

Of, the usual sign of the genitive, is sometimes a preposition: when put for *about* or *concerning*, it is rendered by *de*; for *from* by *a*, *ab*, or *de*; for *out of*, by *e* or *ex*.

Nouns of matter have always *of* before them, but require *e*, *ex*, or *de* with an ablative; or are rendered by their kindred adjectives: as *ensis e*, *ex*, *vel de ferro factus*; or *ferreus ensis*.

It is by ellipsis that the following phrases are read; *urbs Patavia*. Vir. *flumen Rheni*. Vir. *cui nomen est* understood.

Hence in some forms, the denominative noun may be either the nominative, genitive, or dative; as *cui nomen Julius additur*. Vir. It might have been *Julus*; and both by apposition: or *Juli*, as latter of two substantives. The first is the most elegant.

CONSTRUCTION OF ADJECTIVES.

GENITIVE CASE.

Sometimes the adjective of praise and dispraise agrees with the subject of the sentence, and the noun of praise is put in the ablative: as *vir gravitate et prudentiâ excellens*. Cic.

Sometimes a plural neuter adjective is used singly, *spatia*, *negotia*, or something similar being understood: as *opacum viarum*. Vir. *Acuta belli*. Hor.

Both singular and plural neuters are used adverbially; as *dulce-ridens*, *suave rubens*, *torva tuens*, *acerba sonans*, Hor. Vir.

Sometimes the noun of partition and the partitive are put in the same case by apposition: as *illos centeni quemque sequuntur*. Vir. *Maxima pars morem hunc homines habent*. Plaut.

Note; Comparatives speak only of two; superlatives of more.

DATIVE

DATIVE CASE.

Idem among the poets governs a dative : as *Invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti.* Hor. In prose it is followed by *qui, ac, atque* : as *animus erga te idem ac [or qui or atque] fuit.* Ter. *Si personis isdem uti aliis non licet.* Ter. i. e. *Personis iisdem uti, quibus alii utuntur.*

Adjectives of diversity take an ablative with a preposition, and sometimes a dative : as *diversus ab illo*, or *illi.* Lilly.

Alius takes sometimes an ablative without a preposition : as *neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum.* Hor.

ABLATIVE CASE.

Dignus and *indignus* have sometimes an infinitive : as *erat tum dignus amari.* Vir. But they are more usually followed by *qui* or *ut* ; as *dignus qui*, or *ut amaretur.*

Quam is elegantly put between two comparatives : as *triumphus clarior quam gratior.* Liv.

Where *quam* is expressed, the noun following takes the case of the preceding noun : as *ego calidiorem hominem vidi neminem quam Phormionem.* Ter.

The ablatives *solito* or *nimio* are often understood after comparatives, and then the comparatives are used in a positive sense, but with a peculiar emphasis : as *Non ego, cum scribo, si forte quid aptius exit, laudari metuam.* Pers. *Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo.* Vir.

The English of *tanto* and *quanto* is generally left out, the word *the*, before the comparative supplying their place : as *the greater we are, the humbler we should be* ; *quanto* (or *quo*) *maiores, tanto* (or *eo*) *submissius nos geramus.* Cic.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRONOUNS.

Sui and *suus* are reciprocals when the discourse is continued concerning the same person or thing which the sentence began with ; but when another person is introduced into the sentence, the demonstratives, *hic, is, ille, ipse*, are absolutely

absolutely required : as, Cato confesses that *he* has erred, *i. e.* that he, Cato, or he himself has erred ; *Cato se peccasse fatetur*. Cato thinks ill of Cæsar, and says that *he* aims at, a revolution, *i. e.* that he (Cæsar, the other person) aims at a revolution ; *de Cæsare malè sentit Cato* ; *eum studere novis rebus arbitratur*. Cato killed himself with *his* sword, *i. e.* with the sword of the same Cato, or his own sword ; *suo se gladio confecit Cato*. He killed himself with *his* sword, *i. e.* with the sword of any other person, mentioned before ; *illius gladio se confecit*. See Clark's Note, *Cæs. Bell. Gall. b. 8. c. 41.*

But *ipse* is used sometimes for *sui* by an ellipsis.

Hic sometimes however signifies the former, and *ille* the latter : as *Sic deus & virgo est : hic spè celer, illa timore. Ov.*

Ille joined to a noun, generally expresses eminence ; *iste*, contempt : as *Alexander ille magnus* ; *istum æmulum, quod poteris, ab eâ pellito. Ter.*

Ipse and *idem* are joined to any person.

CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS.

NOMINATIVE CASE.

Sometimes *sum* seems to govern different cases, upon account of a word understood : *vobis expedit esse bonas. Ter.* *Vos* is understood before *esse*.

GENITIVE CASE.

Verbs of accusing have sometimes two accusatives, especially *moneo* : as *si id me accusas. Plaut. Sed eos hoc moneo. Cic.*

Memini, to make mention, governs a genitive or ablative with *de* : as *hujus rei vel de hac re memini.*

Venit mihi in mentem is elegantly used for *memini*, to remember, with this difference of construction : as *venit mihi in mentem hæc res, hujus rei, vel de hac re.*

Potior, fungor, utor, and many others, according to the old way of writing, govern an accusative.

D

DATIVE

DATIVE CASE.

The participle *volens* is, by a Greek form of much elegance, used in the dative for *voluptati*, in this construction: as *neque plebi militia volenti putabatur*. Sall.

ACCUSATIVE CASE.

Verbs transitive, governing other cases, govern also an accusative of the object, *i. e.* of the noun which admits not a sign before it: as *sic parvis componere magna solebam*. Vir. *Mortem ei minitatur*. Cic.

Verbs of asking take often an ablative of the person: as *veniamque oremus ab ipso*. Vir. And verbs of clothing have this variety, *induo te tunicâ, vel tibi tunicam* *.

ABLATIVE CASE.

The instrument never admits a preposition: the cause and manner often do, and that too with great propriety: as *præ irâ, magne cum celeritate, magnâ de causâ*.

But *æstimo* sometimes governs these ablatives, *magno, permagno, parvo, nihilo*: as *tu ista permagno æstimas*. Cic.

Valeo sometimes governs an accusative; as *denos æris valebant*. Varro. The ablative is most common: as *valet sestertiis vicienis*. *Pro nihilo habere* is a phrase of common use.

The ablative after *muto* is the thing taken in exchange: as *muto libram pecuniâ*: but by an hypallage which Horace is fond of, it may be, *muto pecuniam libro*.

The English signs of the ablative case absolute are, *having, being*, a participle in *ing*, or the particles *when, after, since, &c.* As, *having made this speech, when he had made this speech, or, this speech being made*, he dismissed the assembly, *hâc habitâ oratione, concilium dimisit*. Cæs.

Deponents with these signs commonly agree with the nominative of the sentence in the participle perfect: as *cohortatus suos, prælium commisit*. Cæs.

* The poets sometimes use a dative after verbs of motion: as *it clamor caelo*.
VIR.

Sometimes

Sometimes the English conjunction *and* being left out, a clause is rendered by the ablative case absolute : as he made the signal *and* attacked the enemy: *signo dato, hostes invasit.*

The participle *existente* is often understood : as *me duce. Diis invitis. Bruto consule.*

The preposition is sometimes omitted by poetic licence before the ablative; as *scriberis Vario, Mæonii carminis alite.* Hor.

VERBS of the Infinitive Mood.

The English infinitive, after any forms of the verb *to be*, is rendered always by a Latin future participle; the active infinitive by the future in *rus*, the passive infinitive by the future in *dus*; as I am *to teach*, *sum docturus*; I am *to be taught*, *sum docendus.*

The English infinitive, signifying *to the end that*, has various constructions; as he sent trusty men to fetch the fleet, *certos misit, qui (ut) classem arcesserent: classem arcessendi causâ,, classis arcessendæ causâ, ad classem arcessendam, arcessitum classem, classem arcessituros.*

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

The gerund in *di* has sometimes a genitive plural after it, as *facultas agrorum suis latronibus condonandi.* Cic. *Date crescendi copiam novarum.* Ter.

The poets use the infinitive sometimes for the gerund: as *studium quibus arva tueri.* Vir.

Gerunds in *do* are sometimes datives: as *non est solvendo.* Cic. *aptus* is understood.

The poets use an infinitive for the gerund in *dum*, by a Greek phrase: as *Loricum donat—habere viro.* Vir. for *habendum.*

Also for the supine in *um*: as *pecus egit altos visere montes.* Hor.

THE NAMES OF PLACES.

Known by answering the question *where?* is the Genitive.

D 2

Known

Known by answering the question *whither?* is the Accusative.

Towns in *e* of the first declension require *urbs* expressed: as *in urbe Mytilenes habitat*.

The names of people and countries generally have prepositions prefixed: as *Siciliâ discessit*. *In Galliam proficiscitur*. But the poets sometimes omit the preposition: as *sitientes ibimus Afros*. *Italiam venit*. Vir. Countries too are used like towns in the genitive by poetic licence: as *non est aptus equis Ithacæ locus*. Hor.

The genitive *domi* admits no adjectives, but *meæ, tuæ, suæ nostræ, vestræ, alienæ*. *Domos* is also used in the accusative plural without the preposition, as *domum* in the singular.

VERBS IMPERSONAL.

Cæpit, incipit, desinit, debet, solet, potest, joined to impersonals, become impersonals themselves: as *Tot res circumvallant, unde emergi non potest*. Ter. *i. e. a nobis*, for *emergere non possumus*.

Decet governs sometimes a dative, and *oportet* a subjunctive mood with *ut* expressed or understood; as *ita nobis decet*. Ter. *Valeat possessor oportet, si comportatis rebus bene cogitat uti*. Hor.

CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

But we use, *Calendæ, Nonæ, and Idus*, in the accusative (*ante* being understood) rather than in the genitive, after *pridiè, tertio, quarto*, and other numeral adverbs.

CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The conjunctions, *autem, vero, enim, quoque*, and the adverb *quidem*, stand not first in a sentence; *etenim, sed, ergo, igitur, itaque*, first or second.

A conjunction is often put before the word that stands first in

in connexion, for the sake of emphasis: as *montesque feri sylvæque loquuntur*. Vir.

Cum and *tum*, or *tum* repeated, are so used to give emphasis to the latter word in connexion: as *luxuria cum omni ætati turpis, tum fœdissima est senectuti*. Cic.

Two negatives sometimes affirm, after the Greek manner: *nulla neque amnem libavit quadrupes*. Vir.

CONJUNCTIONS and ADVERBS governing

I. The Subjunctive.

An, ne, num, indefinites
Cum, since, or because
Dum, provided that
Dummodo, provided that
Licet, although
Modo, provided that
Ne, lest
O si, I wish
Quo, to the end that
Quum, since, or because

Quin, for *ut non*, *quod non*,
quo minus
Quippe cum, seeing that
Si, although
Utinam, I wish
Ut, I wish, and although
Ut, that, or to the end that,
or the final cause
Ut, for *ne non* after verbs of
fearing
Utpote cum, seeing that.

2. Indicative.

An, ne, num, interrogatives
Cum, both, followed by *tum*,
 and
Dum, } whilst, or as long as
Donec, }
Postquam, } after that
Posteaquam, }

Quin for *cur non*? why not?
Quandoquidem, since
Quoniam, since
Quippe, because
Tum, and, answered by *cum*
Ut, after that, as, and how!
 in admiration.

Note *ne* indefinite and interrogative is known from *ne*, lest or not, by being put after the word it governs.

3. A Subjunctive if used indefinitely; or an Indicative, if used positively.

<i>Antequam</i> , before	<i>Quando</i> , when, Adv. of time
<i>Ceu</i> , as if	<i>Quoad</i> , as long as, so far as
<i>Cum</i> , when, Adv. of time	<i>Quod</i> , that
<i>Donec</i> , until	<i>Quia</i> , because
<i>Dum</i> , until	<i>Quippe qui</i> , as being one who
<i>Etsi</i> , }	<i>Quum</i> , when, Adv. of time
<i>Etiam si</i> , } although	<i>Si</i> , if
<i>Haud secus ac si</i> , as if	<i>Sin</i> , but if
<i>Ni</i> , <i>nisi</i> , unless	<i>Siquidem</i> , for as much as
<i>Perinde quasi</i> , }	<i>Simul</i> , <i>simul ac</i> , <i>simul atque</i> , si-
<i>Perinde ac si</i> , } as if	<i>mul ut</i> , as soon as
<i>Priusquam</i> , before	<i>Tanquam</i> , as if
<i>Quamquam</i> , although	<i>Tametsi</i> , although
<i>Quamvis</i> , although	<i>Ubi</i> , as soon as
<i>Quasi</i> , as if	<i>Utpote qui</i> , as being one who.

OBSERVATIONS on the Tenses.

A present action is put in the present tense.

A past action, spoken of as cotemporary with something past, takes the imperfect tense: as *ludebam*, *cum magister venit*.

It also notes the *custom* of doing a thing: as *observabam servulos rogita-* *bam*. Ter. *Avo puerum Astyanacta trah-* *bat*. Vir.

An action, *absolutely* past, takes the perfect; for which the present too is often used, especially in poetic language.

The pluperfect speaks of a thing past as done *before*, and in reference to something else past; as *postquam id audierat*, *nunquam*, *cuiquam*, *verbum fecit*. Ter.

But after *postquam*, *posteaquam*, *antequam*, and also after *ubi* and *ut* used for *postquam*, the perfect is commonly used for it: as *Hi*, *postquam in una mœnia convenire*, *facile coalue-* *runt*.

runt. Sal. Hæc ubi dicta dedit, montem impulit in latus. Vir.
After *cum* it should have been *convenissent, dedisset.*

A future action is put in the future tense.

The future, Potential, belongs sometimes to the Indicative, and is then called the perfect or second future, and speaks of a future action supposed to have been done previous to something else that is future: as *si te æquo animo ferre accipiet, negligentem feceris. Ter.*

The present, Potential, is often used for the Imperative; sometimes also the perfect and future are so used: as *ne id dicas; ne respexeris; illi viderint.*

The perfect, Potential, is put for the present, in certain weak forms of denying or affirming: as *crediderim*, I am inclined to believe: *haud affirmaverim*, I can scarce affirm: also for the future: as *si te inde exemerim, ego pro te molam. Ter.*

The pluperfect, Subjunctive, has a future sense with the signs *would* or *should*; when the future action spoken of in the correspondent clause supposes this to take place before: as *Helvetios ibi futuros, ubi Cæsar constituisset. Cæs.* Sometimes it corresponds with the clause of the present tense: as *quasi pollui consulatum credebat, si eum homo novus adeptus foret. Sal.*

Sum joined to the passive participle, Perfect, speaks of a thing immediately or indefinitely past; *fui* a thing past a good while ago: as *pransus sum, pransus fui.*

Sum joined to the future in *rus*, often serves for the future active, to signify intention; as *dicturus sum*, I will speak. Joined to the future in *dus*, it serves for the passive future, and signifies duty or necessity: as *hæc mihi dicenda sunt*, these things shall or must be mentioned by me.

The future passive, Infinitive, formed with *iri*, is the Supine, and therefore remains unchanged, contrary to the form of other constructions; as *uxorem non datum iri. Ter.*

CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

Cum is put after *me, te, se, nobis, vobis, quo, &c.* as *mecum*.

In governs an accusative signifying *into* : as *in Galliam* ; towards, *in Teucros animus* ; against, *in hostem tendit* ; over, *in proprios greges imperium* ; for, *in regnum quæritur hæres* ; and in distributions ; as *duodena in singulos homines jugera divisit*. Liv. *In horas*. Vir.

In governs an ablative signifying *in*, as *in Angliâ* ; among, *in amicis te habeo* ; on, *in saxo sedet*.

Super governs an accusative signifying *beyond* ; *super Garamantas et Indos* ; besides, *super gratiam suam* ; among, or during, *super cœnam*.

Super governs an ablative signifying *in*, or *on* ; as *super arbore residet* ; concerning, *super Hectore rogans*.

Sub, an accusative, signifying *to*, as *sub nubila fugit* ; about, as *sub noctem*, *sub cœnam* ; it governs an ablative signifying *under*, as *sub monte consedit* ; and *in*, as *sub nocte silenti*.

Tenus and *versus* are always set after their case ; *penes* before or after.

P R O S O D Y.

OF VERSE.

The feet in common use are,

The Spondee : as *vîrtûs*.
Pyrrichius : as *dēûs*.
Trochee : as *pānîs*.
Iambus : as *āmāns*.

Dactyle : as *scribĕrĕ*.
Tribrachys : as *dōminûs*.
Anapest : as *pĭetās*.

I. An

I. An HEXAMETER VERSE.

An Hexameter verse consists of six feet, the four first either dactyles or spondees, the fifth a dactyle, and the sixth a spondee: as

Tit'yrē | tū pātūllāe rēcūlbāns sūb | tēgmīnē | fāgī. Vir.

Sometimes a spondee is put in the fifth place, and then the verse is called a Spondaic: as

Chārā dēpēm sōbōlēs, māgnī Jōvis | incrēmētum. Vir.

II. A PENTAMETER.

A Pentameter consists of two members, the first consisting of two feet, dactyles or spondees, and a long syllable; the second of two dactyles, and a common syllable: as

Rēs ēst | sōllīcītī || plēnā tilmōris ālmōr. Qv.

✎ The last syllable of every verse is accounted common.

III. A PHALEUCIAN, or
HENDECASYLLABUS.

A Phaleucian consists of a spondee, dactyle, and three trochees: as

Hic ēst | quēm lēgis, | illē | quēm rēlquīris. Mart.

IV. An IAMBIC.

An Iambic verse is either pure, or mixed: the pure consists only of Iambic feet.

The mixed Iambic admits in the odd places (*i. e.* 1st, 3d, 5th,) a tribrachys, spondee, dactyle, or anapest: and in the even places (2d and 4th) sometimes a tribrachys.

E

An

An Iambic verse of four feet is called a Dimeter ; of six, a Trimeter.

Pure. { Trim. *Sūs | ēt ip|sā Rō|mā vī|ribūs | rūit.*
 { Dim. *I nār|sit aē|stūō|sius.* Hor.

Impure. { Trim. *At ō | dēō|rūm quic|quid in | cōelō | rēgīt,*
 { Dim. *Tērrās | ēt hū|mānūm | gēnūs.* Hor.

☞ The comic poets, and Phædrus, use any of the fore-mentioned feet in the even and odd places indifferently, the sixth being excepted, which is always an Iambus.

V. A SCAZON.

The Scazon is the same with the Iambic, except that it has always an Iambus in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth : as

Cūr in | thēā|trūm Cātō | sēvērē vē|nīfi. Mart.

VI. A SAPPIC.

A Sapphic verse consists of a trochee, spondee, dactyle, and two trochees ; and after every third verse an Adonic (a dactyle and spondee) is used to complete the stanza or strophe : as

*Intēgēr vīltæ scēlē|rīsqūē | pūrūs
 Nōn ēlgēt Māulrī jācūllis nēc | arcū
 Nēc vē|nēnālīs grāvīdā salgītīs.
 Fūscē phāl|rētrā.* Hor.

VII. An ASCLEPIAD.

An Asclepiad verse consists of a spondee, dactyle, long syllable, and then two dactyles : as

Mēcælnās ātā|vīs || ēditē | rēgībūs. Hor.

VIII. A

VIII. A GLYCONIAN.

A Glyconian verse consists of a spondee and two dactyles: as

Sic tē | divā pōlētēs Cyprī. Hor.

IX. A PHERECRATIAN.

A Pherecratian verse consists of a spondee, dactyle, and a spondee: as

Grātō | Pyrrhā sūb | āntrō Hor.

X. An ARCHILOCHIAN.

An Archilochian is either trochaic or iambic.

The trochaic Archilochian consists of four feet, either dactyles or spondees, and three trochees: as

Solvitūr | acris hy | ems grā | tā vicē | vērīs et Fā | vōnī.
Hor.

The iambic Archilochian has in the first and third places a spondee, sometimes an iambus; in the second and fourth always an iambus, with a cæsure, or long syllable: as

Lēnēs | quē sūb | nōctēm | sūsūr | rī. Hor.

XI. An ALCAIC.

An Alcaic verse is of two sorts, the major and minor.

The Alcaic major consists of a spondee, sometimes an iambus in the first place, then an iambus and long syllable, with two dactyles.

The Alcaic minor consists of two dactyles and two trochees.

They take the Archilochian iambic in the third place, to complete the stanza: as

Vidēs | ūt āltā || stēt nivē | cāndidūm

Sōrāc | tē nec | jām || sūstinē | ant ōnūs

Sy | lvāe | lābō | rāntēs | gēlū | quē

Flūminā | cōnstītē | rint ā | cūtō. Hor.

OF GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

I. In ETYMOLOGY.

1 **APOCOPE** takes away from the end of words, to which *Paragoge* adds: as *ingeni*, *men*, *satin*; *dicier*; for *ingenii*, *mena*, *satisfra*; *diei*.

2 **Syncope** takes away from the middle of words; as *aspris*, *cœlicolûm*, *currûm*, *deûm*, *dixti*, *surrêxe*; for *asperis*, *cœlicolarum*, *curruum*, *deorum*, *dixisti*, *surrexisse*.

3 **Epenthesis** inserts in the middle of words; as *induperator*, *alituum*, *cœlituum*, *relligio*, *repperit*; for *imperator*, *alitim*, *cœlitum*, *religio*, *reperit*.

4 **Prosthesis** adds to the beginning of a word, from which *Aphæresis* takes away: as *gnatus*, *tetuli*; —*st*, *ruit*, *conia*; for *natus*, *tuli*; *est*, *eruit*, *ciconia*.

5 **Antithesis** alters a letter; **Metathesis** displaces or transposes it: as *olli*, *faciundum*, *optumus*, *Lybia*; for *illi*, *faciendum*, *optimus*, *Libya*.

6 **Archaismus** is the old way of writing: as *aulai*, *anuis*, *curru*, *diê omneis* or *omnis*, *ornati*, *senati*, *viâs*; for *aulæ*, *anûs*, *curruui*, *diei*, *omnes*, *ornatûs*, *senatus*, *viâ*. In some old authors, *neuter*, *nullus*, *solus*, *totus*, have the form of *bonus* in the genitive and dative.

7 **Helkenismus** is an imitation of the Greek form: as *Helene*, *heroas*, *Pallados*: for *Helena*, *heroes*, *Palladis*.

II. In SYNTAX.

There are four general forms in Syntax: **Ellipsis**, **Pleonasmus**, **Enallage**, **Hyperbaton**.

ELLIPSIS.

Ellipsis, properly so called, is the omission of some word, necessary to complete the sense: as *Ita aiunt*, Ter. *Sed reddere posse negabat*, Vir. *Egomat continuo mecum*, Ter. *Paucis te volo*, Id. *Saturno rege*, Ov. Here are understood, *homines*, *se*, *cogitabam*, *verbis alloqui*, *existente*.

To

To the ELLIPSIS belong the following Figures.

Apposition is when two nouns are put in the same case: as *Urbs Roma*, i. e. *existens*, vel *quæ est Roma*.

Asyndeton omits the conjunctions: as *Ferte citi flammæ, date tela, impellite remos*, Vir.

Syllepsis is when one adjective, or verb, agrees with two or more substantives of different genders, or numbers, in that which is most worthy: as *Pater mihi et mater mortui sunt*, Ter. Sometimes the preposition *cum*, with an ablative, serves as a nominative: as *Dux hostium cum urbe Valentia et exercitu* (i. e. *dux, et urbs Valentia et exercitus*) *deleti*, Sall. *Divellimur inde Iphitus et Pelias nactus*, i. e. *et ego*, Vir.

Zeugma is when the adjective, or verb, agrees with the nearer substantive, without regard to the worthier gender, or person: as *Et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior algæ est*, Hor.

Prolepsis is when the parts are mentioned after the whole, though differing from it in number or person, without repeating the verb, or adjective: as *Exercitus hostium duo, alter ab urbe, alter a Galliâ, obstant*, Sall. *Ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus*, Ter. for, *exercitus hostium duo obstant, alter ab urbe obstat, alter a Galliâ obstat. Usque ambo defessi sumus, ego defessus sum vapulando, ille defessus est verberando*.

The grammatical *Synecdoche* is, when that which belongs to a part is ascribed to the whole, *Κατα*, or *secundum* being understood: as *Vultum caligine tectus*, Ov.

PLEONASMUS.

A *Pleonasmus*, properly so called, is a redundance of one or more words in a sentence: as *Sic ore locuta est*, Vir. *Fac me ut sciam*, Ter. *Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit*, Vir. *Magis beatior*, Vir. *Nisi si*, Ov.

To the PLEONASMUS belong the following Figures.

Paraleton adds an unnecessary particle to a word: as *Adesdum, egomet, hicce, quisnam, tute, vidistis*.

Poly syndeton

Poly syndeton uses superfluous conjunctions copulative: as *Una Eurysque Notusque ruunt, creberque procellis, Africus, Vir.*

Hendyadis expresses one thing, as if it were two: as *Pateris libamus et auro, Vir. i. e. pateris aureis.*

Periphrasis uses many words to express one thing: as *Teneri factus ovium, Vir. i. e. agni.*

ENALLAGE.

Enallage, properly so called, changes the genders, numbers, persons, modes, and tenses: as *Ego quoque una pereo, quod mihi est charius, i. e. qui mihi sum charior, Ter. Romanus victor erat, i. e. Romani victores erant, Liv. Fidelem baud ferme mulieri invenias virum, i. e. quis inveniat, Ter. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames, i. e. cogit auri fames, Vir. Ubi socordiae te tradideris, nequicquam deos implores, i. e. implorabis, Sall. Si hic sis, aliter sentias, i. e. esses, sentire, Ter.*

To ENALLAGE belong the following Figures.

Antimeria puts one part of speech for another: as *Siquid in Flacco (i. e. me) est, Hor. Suos, i. e. propitios habuere deos, Ov. Nostrum illud vivere triste, i. e. vita, Perf. Invitus feci, i. e. invite, Ter. Sic vita erat, i. e. talis, Id. O mihi sola mei Astyanactis imago, i. e. superstes, Vir.*

Synthesis is when a verb, or adjective, agrees not in construction, but sense: as *turba, i. e. multi homines ruunt, Ov. Subeunt Tegeæa juventus auxilio tardi, i. e. juvenes, Stat.*

Anacolouthon is when the following and preceding clauses do not agree: as *Nam nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labos, omne quod est interea tempus, priusquam id rescitum est, lucro est, Ter.* But this figure is by no means to be imitated.

Hellenismus imitates the Greek form: as *Sensit medios delapsus Achivos, i. e. se delapsus fuisse, Vir. Abstine irarum, i. e. ab iris, Hor.*

Archaismus is the old way of writing: as *Operam abutitur, Ter. Nocere hominem, Plaut.*

HYPER-

HYPERBATON.

Hyperbaton, properly so called, is too long a parenthesis, or when the verb stands at too great a distance from the nominative case: as

*Interea regis, (ingenti mole Latinus
Quadrijugo vehitur, curru, cui tempora circum
Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt,
Solis avi specimen; bigis it Turnus in albis,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro;
Hinc pater Æneas, Romanæ stirpis origo,
Sidereo flagrans clypeo et cœlestibus armis,
Et juxta Ascanius, magnæ spes altera Romæ,)
Procedunt castris.*

Vir. Æn.

To the *HYPERBATON* belong the following Figures.

Anastrophe puts a word after, which ought to go before: as *Quæ omnia fecit lucri*, i. e. *lucrificet*, Nep. *Faciam tamen satis tibi*, i. e. *satisfaciam*, Cic. *Ipse sequar*, i. e. *præi*, Ter.

Hysteron proteron puts that first which is last in sense: as *Valet atque vivit*, Ter. *Moriamur, et in media arma ruamus*, Vir.

Hypallage is a mutual change of cases: as *dare classibus Austros*, i. e. *classes Austris*, Vir. *In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora*, i. e. *corpora mutata in novas formas*, Ov.

Synchysis is a confused placing of words: as *Namque pilâ lippis inimicum et ludere crudis*, Hor. *Vos et Scyllæam rapiem, penitusque sonantes accêstis scopulos*, Vir.

Tmesis divides a compound word, and puts some other between the parts: as *Per mihi gratum feceris*, i. e. *pergratum*, Cic. *Septem subjecta trioni gens*, i. e. *septemtrioni*, Vir.

Parenthesis interrupts a sentence by inserting some clause in the middle of it: as *Tityre, dum redeo (brevis est via) pasce capellas*, Vir.

III. In PROSODY.

Synalæpha cuts off a vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, the next word beginning with a vowel or diphthong: as

Sērā

Serā nūmīs vīt' | ēst || crāstinā | vīv' hōdīē. Mart.

Ah, heu, hei, io, O, prob, vā, are never cut off.

Note also, long vowels and diphthongs are sometimes made common before another vowel or diphthong, after the manner of the Greek: as

Insulāe Iōniā.—Cāstānēae hīrsūtāe. Vir.

Ecthipsis cuts off *m* and its preceding vowel, the next word beginning with a vowel: as

Mōnstr' hōr|rēnd' in|fōrm' in|gēns cūi lūmēn āldēptūm.

for *monstrum, horrendum, informe,* Vir.

The old Roman writers cut off *s* in the same manner, but are not to be imitated therein.

Note, the *Synalæpha* and *Ecthipsis* are sometimes used at the end of a verse, the next verse beginning with a vowel: as

— *ignari hominumque locorumque*

Erramus.

— *turres ac tecta Latinorum*

Ardua cernebant. Vir.

Systole shortens a long syllable: as *arion, palus, tulerunt;* for *arion, palus, tulerunt.*

Diastole lengthens a short syllable: as *naufrāgia, Priamides;* for *naufrāgia, Priānides.*

Synæresis contracts two syllables into one: as *di, deinde, eodem, idem,* and many others; for *dii, deinde, eodem, iidem.*

Diaresis dissolves a syllable into two: as *aulāi, evolūisse, Orphēus, sylvā;* for *aulæ, evoluisse, Orpheus, sylva.*

Cæsura is when the last syllable of a word begins a new foot, and commonly takes place after the first, second, third, or fourth feet: as

Pectoribus inhians spirantia | consulit | exta, Vir.

Sometimes a short syllable is made long by *Cæsura*: as *us* in *pectoribus* of the above verse.

FINIS.

